

# Abstract



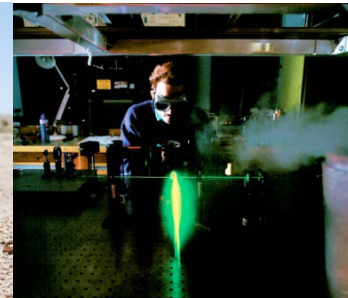
- The Family of Advanced Cost Estimating Tools (FACET) has been used around the world as a macro parametric cost model during the early stages of a project life cycle. It has been used to explore concept options, set early budgets and conduct independent cost estimates (ICE) with minimal information. With more than fifty system level cost models, covering space, land, sea and air domains, FACET has provided early and reliable conceptual costs since its inception in 1986.
- FACET has a unique capability as it addresses the shortcoming of other parametric cost models through an interpretation of the performance requirements into a design. Taking both the performance and the design characteristics of a concept the model utilises Bayesian combination to seamlessly transition from performance based estimating to design based estimating. At the same time it will make initial observation on the risk of the concept design at an early project life cycle phase thus safeguarding against entry-ism or inadequate budgets.
- Furthermore, FACET has the unique capability to combine three point estimate inputs and algorithm uncertainty. Considering both distributions and combining them is the only means of producing a true cost estimate that reflects the potential outcome of the parametric modelling.
- This year sees an exciting new development as PRICE systems and QinetiQ have joined forces to deliver both sets of algorithms in the well-established TruePlanning cost modelling framework. It is now possible to access the best cost tool for the project life cycle in one easy to use interface giving you outstanding cost and schedule forecasting capability through a hybrid product breakdown structure of parametric cost models; either FACET, PRICE or both.
- This paper will explore the development of this ultimate cost forecasting solution, its applications and benefits.

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# Marco-parametrics; its unique capability and application

## International Cost Estimating and Analysis Association (ICEAA) Portland, Oregon, USA



Dale Shermon

Arlene Minkiewicz

6 to 9 June 2017



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# Agenda



1. **QinetiQ and PRICE Systems**
2. **True FACET IRAD**
3. **FACET White Paper**
4. **True FACET**
5. **Applications of True FACET**
6. **Summary**

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# QinetiQ and PRICE Systems

Dale Shermon | Arlene Minkiewicz



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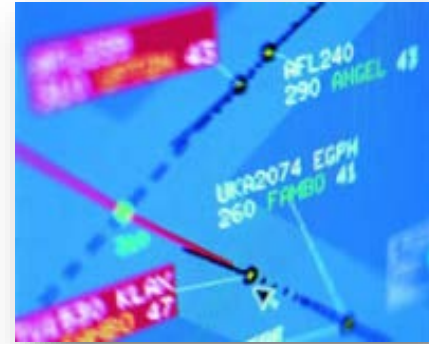
# QinetiQ Businesses



Air and Space



Maritime, land and weapons



North America



Cyber, Information & training



OptaSense®



International



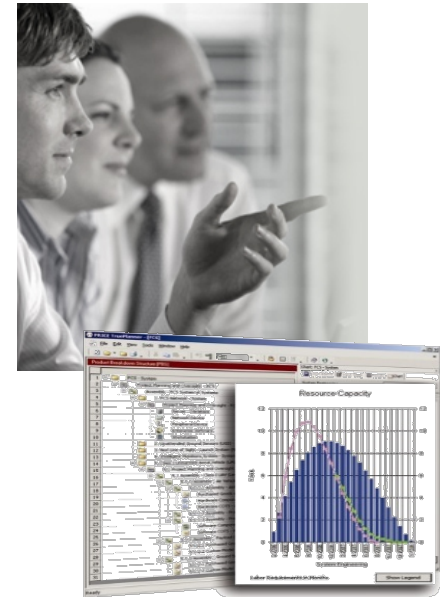
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# PRICE Systems



- We improve our customers overall *cost management* to help them increase revenue and save money. By empowering our clients with *proven cost models and predictive cost analytics*, they become better estimators - improving bid success ratios, and achieving tremendous savings in analyzing alternatives. They become confident in their costs, schedules, and risk estimates
- Founded as an RCA business in 1975, taken private in 1998
- Headquarters: Mt. Laurel, NJ with additional offices in *DC, OH, VA, UK, France, Germany*
- Partner companies: China, S.Korea, Japan, Australia, Italy, Germany, and elsewhere
- Products: TruePlanning® software, PRICE Models, benchmark databases, integrated processes, and implementation services
- Education: PRICE University, instructor-led training on best estimating practices and product implementation  
350+ customers & 12,000+ project professionals trained worldwide

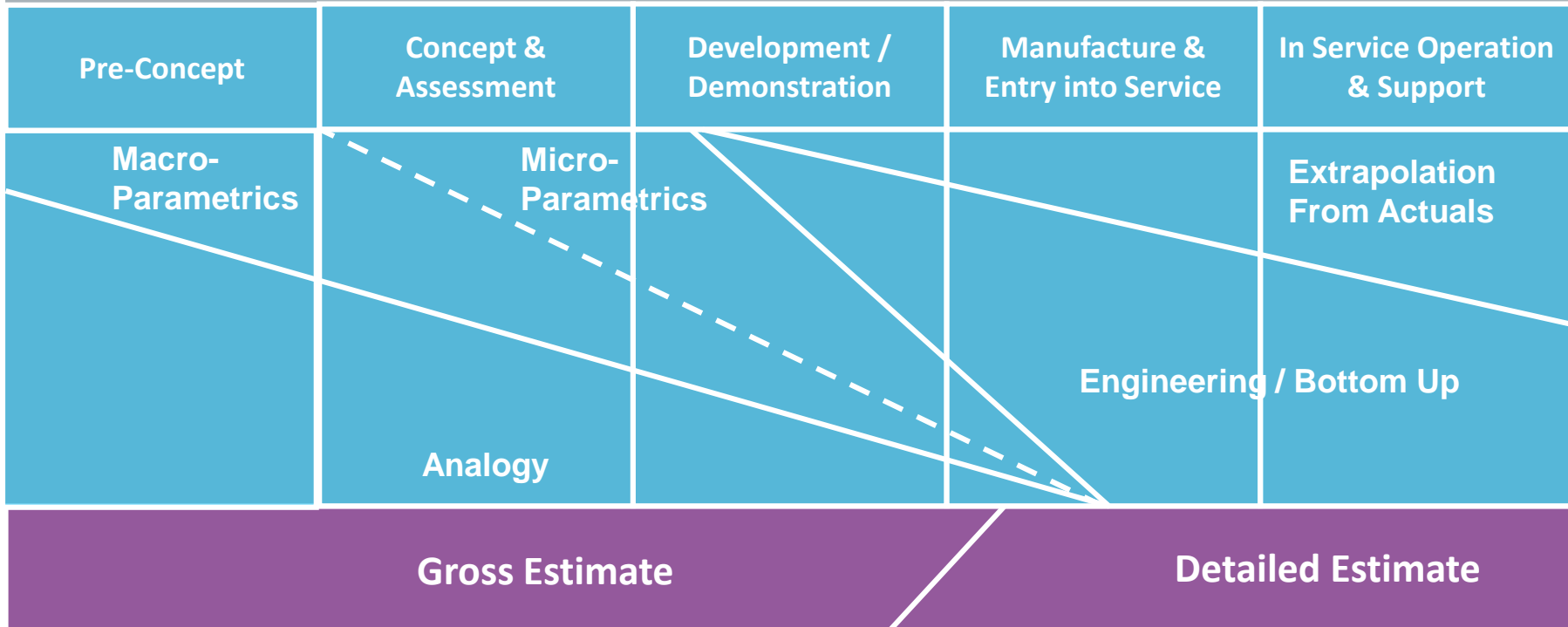


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# Cost Modelling Capability



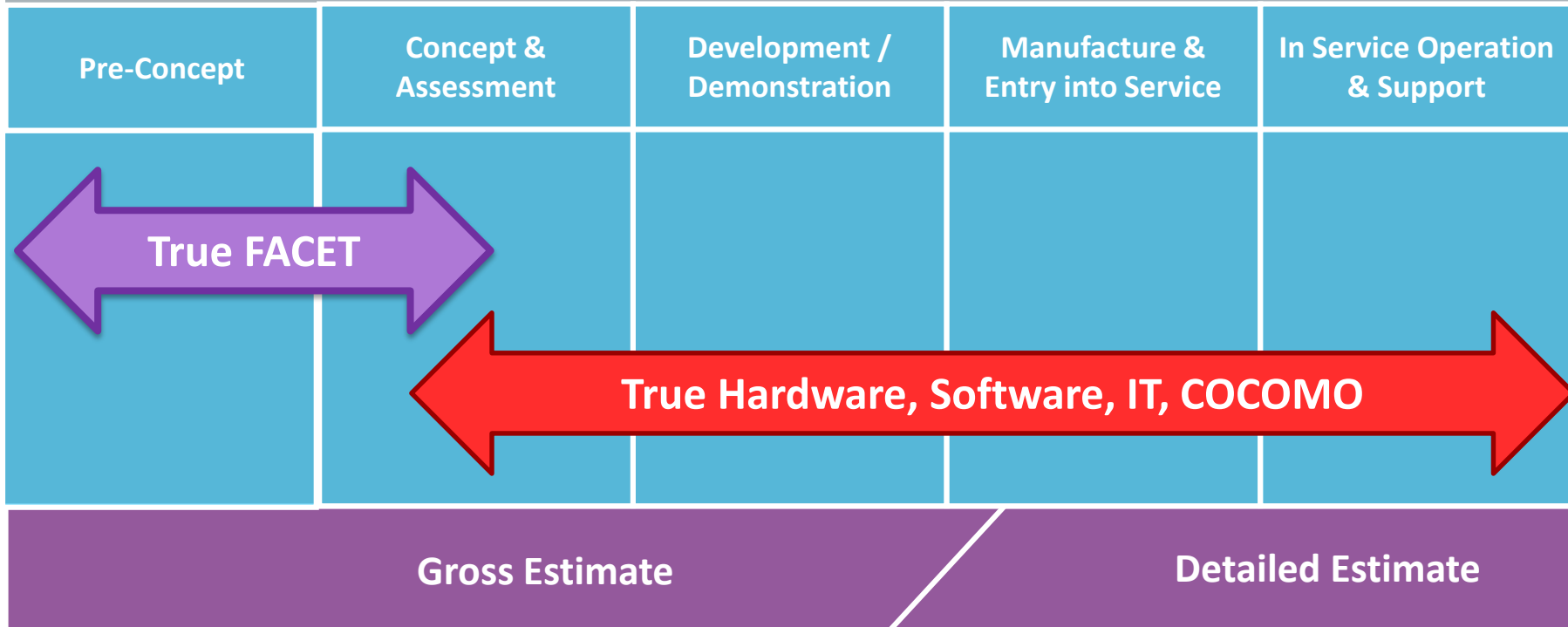
## Project Life Cycle



# Cost Modelling Capability: complementary



## Project Life Cycle



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# IRAD True FACET

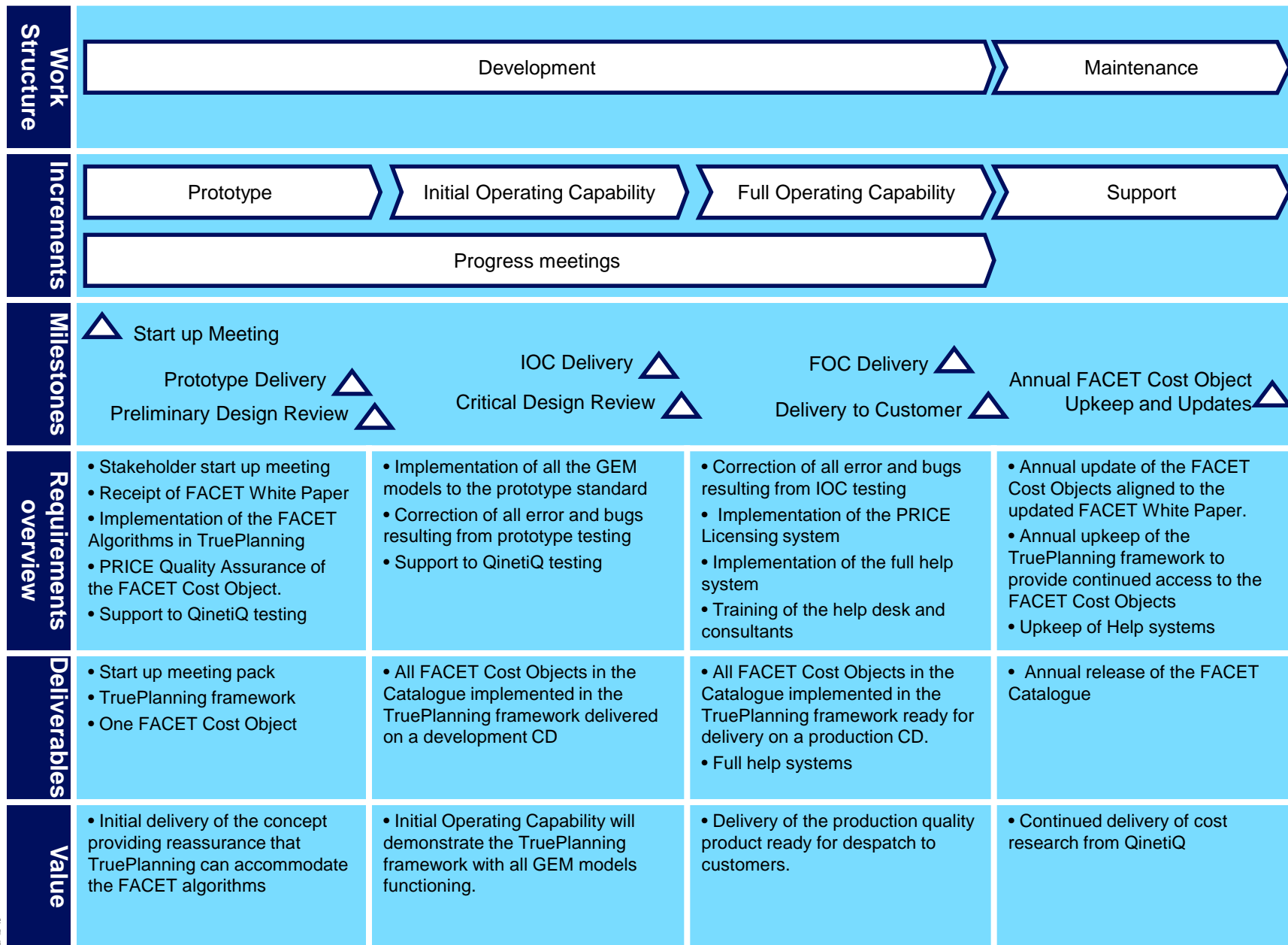
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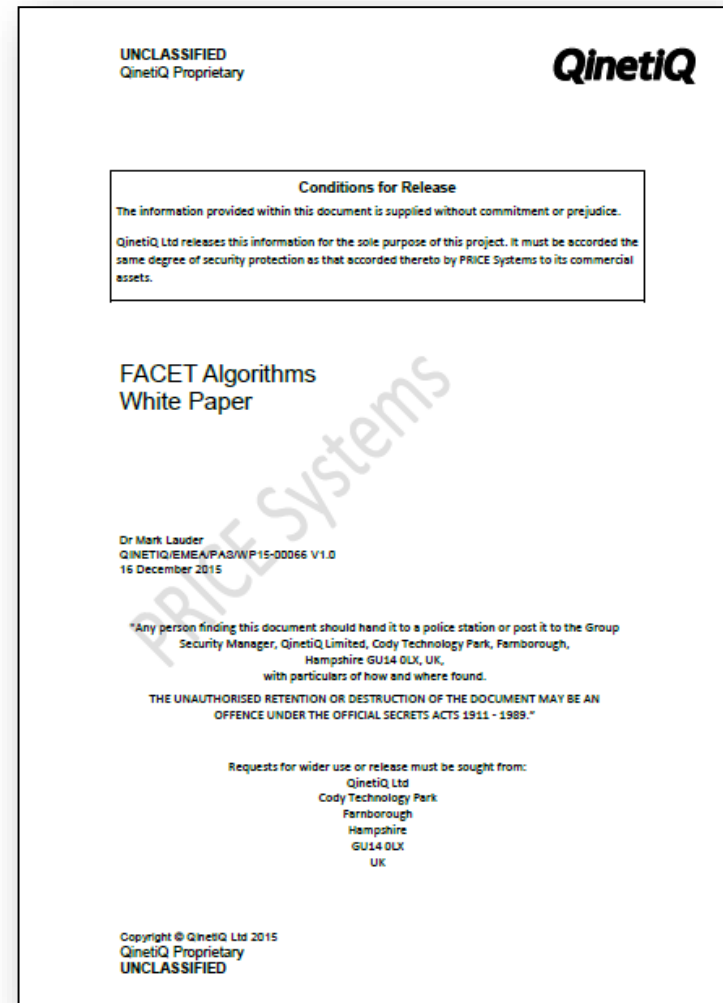
## FACET Cost Object development programme



# FACET White Paper



- Partnership agreed with PRICE Systems for the development of the FACET algorithms in TruePlanning environment.
- Licensing agreement signed for the marketing, business development, support and training of the new capability
- Currently final version is being tested



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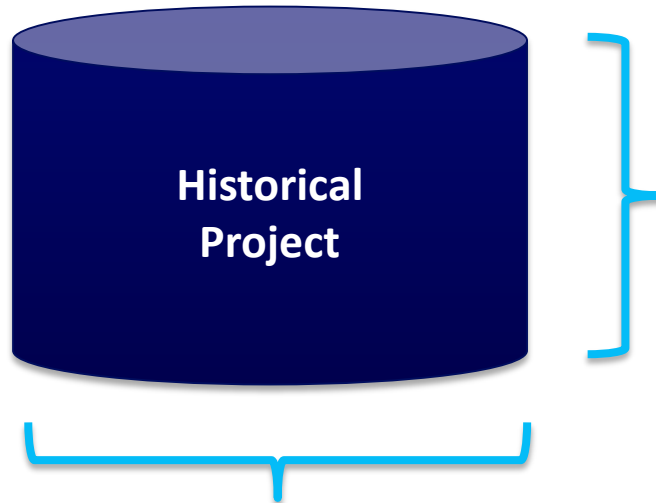
# FACET White Paper

Dale Shermon | Arlene Minkiewicz

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# One database: two cost research approaches



## Micro-parametrics:

- Technology focus
- Single universal model
- Numerous independent parameters to describe the project

## Macro-parametrics:

- Platform / System focus
- Numerous platform models
- Few platform specific independent parameters to describe the platform



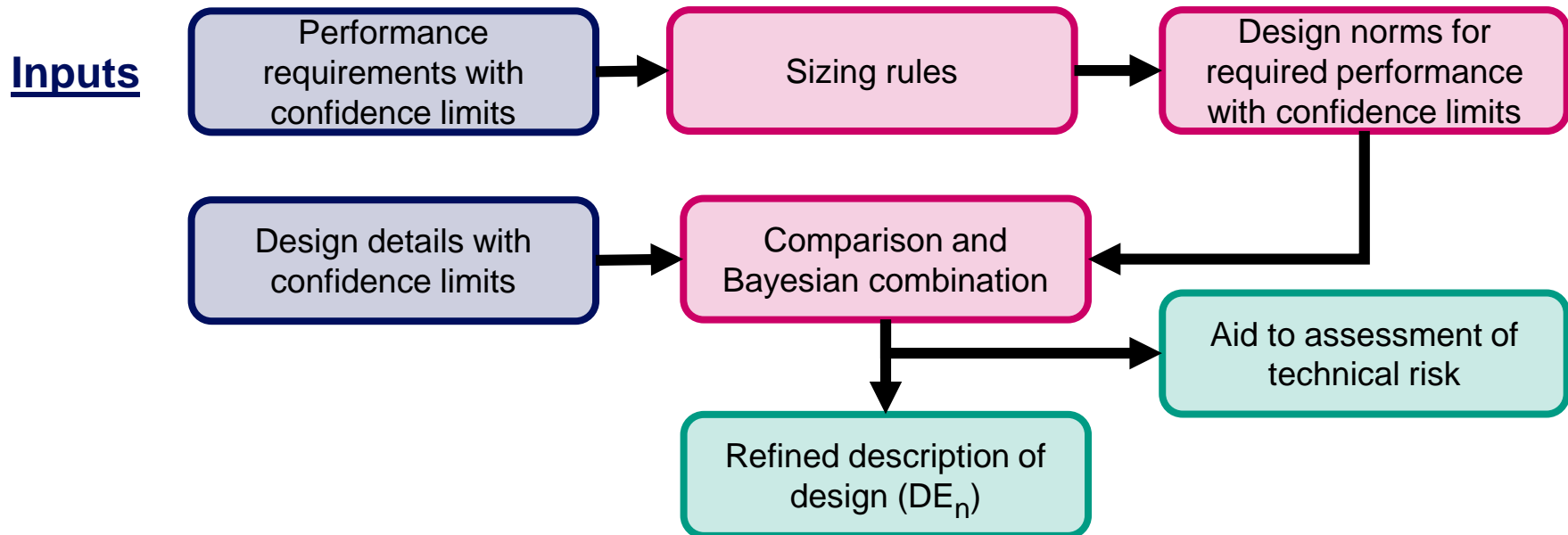
# True FACET



- The model calculates the life cycle cost ( $LCC_n$ ) for the system ( $n$ ) as follows:
- $LCC_n = D_n + PI_n + P_n + C_n + M_n$
- Where
  - $D_n$  = the Development cost
  - $PI_n$  = the Production investment cost
  - $P_n$  = the Production cost
  - $C_n$  = the Crew cost and
  - $M_n$  = the Maintenance cost
- There are more than 50 systems in the True FACET model



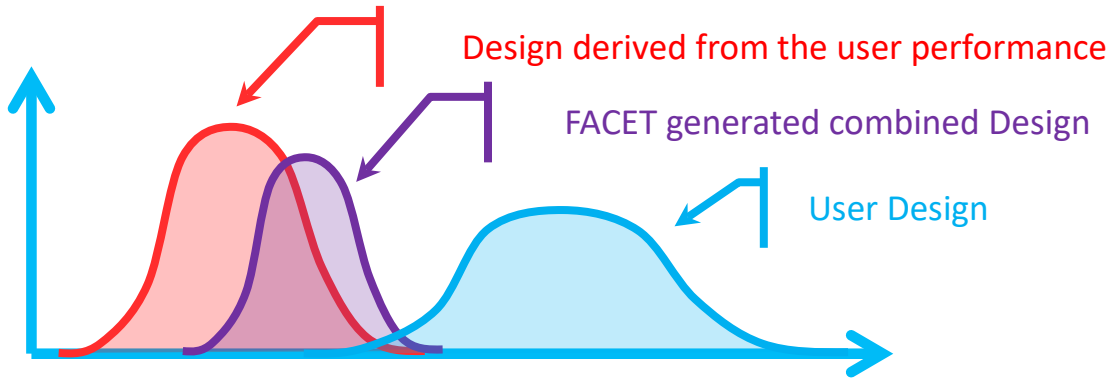
# Implementation of a combined performance / design based approach to cost estimating



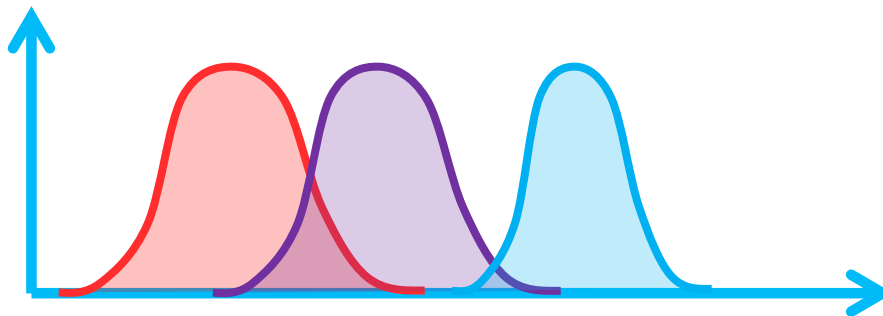
- It is typical in parametric cost models for the cost drivers to be size (for example weight or SLOC), complexity (for example Technology or functional complexity) and productivity relative to average industry (for example tooling or processes).
- The FACET model cost drivers are Design ( $DE_n$ ), Performance ( $PE_n$ ) and Technology year ( $T_n$ ).



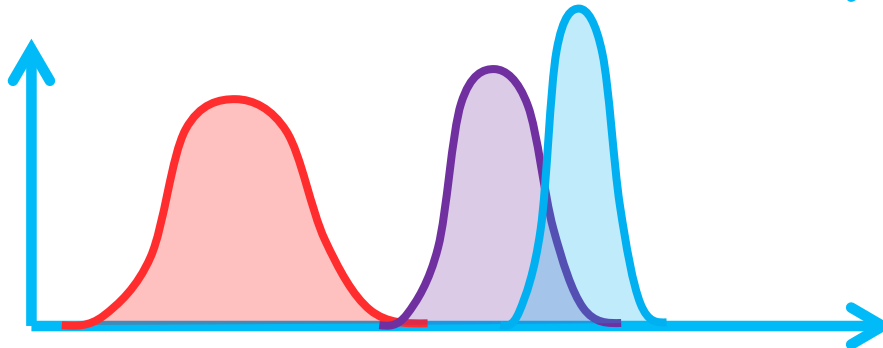
# Using Bayesian to merge the user inputs



Performance based cost estimates



Performance / Design based cost estimates



Design based cost estimates



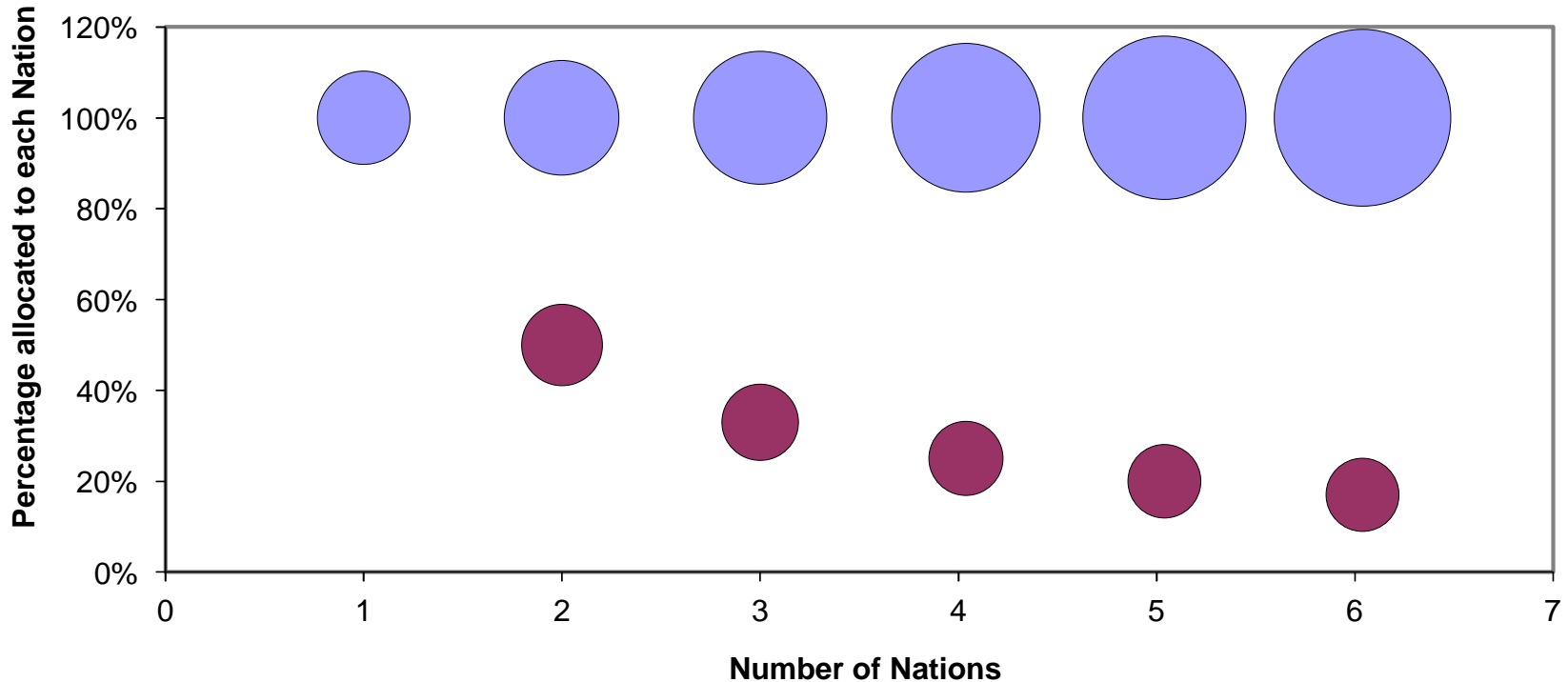
# True FACET



- The model calculates the research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) cost ( $D_n$ ) for the system ( $n$ ) as follows:
- $D_n = \int (DE_n, PE_n, T_n, Nat, Nvar)$
- Where
  - $DE_n$  = the Design parameters
  - $PE_n$  = the Performance parameter
  - $T_n$  = the Technology Year
  - $Nat$  = the number of participating nations in the project
  - $Nvar$  = the number of variants to be developed concurrently with the basic design
- Combined in a mathematical form with a number of constants and coefficient parameters which are derived from statistical analyses of past projects.



## Development cost versus participating nations



● 100% funded by one nation ● Proportional funding by nations



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# True FACET



- The model calculates the Production cost ( $P_n$ ) for the system ( $n$ ) as follows:
- $P_n = f(DE_n, PE_n, T_n, Q_{ref}, R_{ref})$
- Where
  - $DE_n$  = the Design parameters (2 maximum)
  - $PE_n$  = the Performance parameters (2 maximum)
  - $T_n$  = the Technology Year
  - $Q_{ref}$  = the reference quantity in the project
  - $R_{ref}$  = the reference production rate in the project
- Combined in a mathematical form with a number of constants and coefficient parameters which are derived from statistical analyses of past projects.

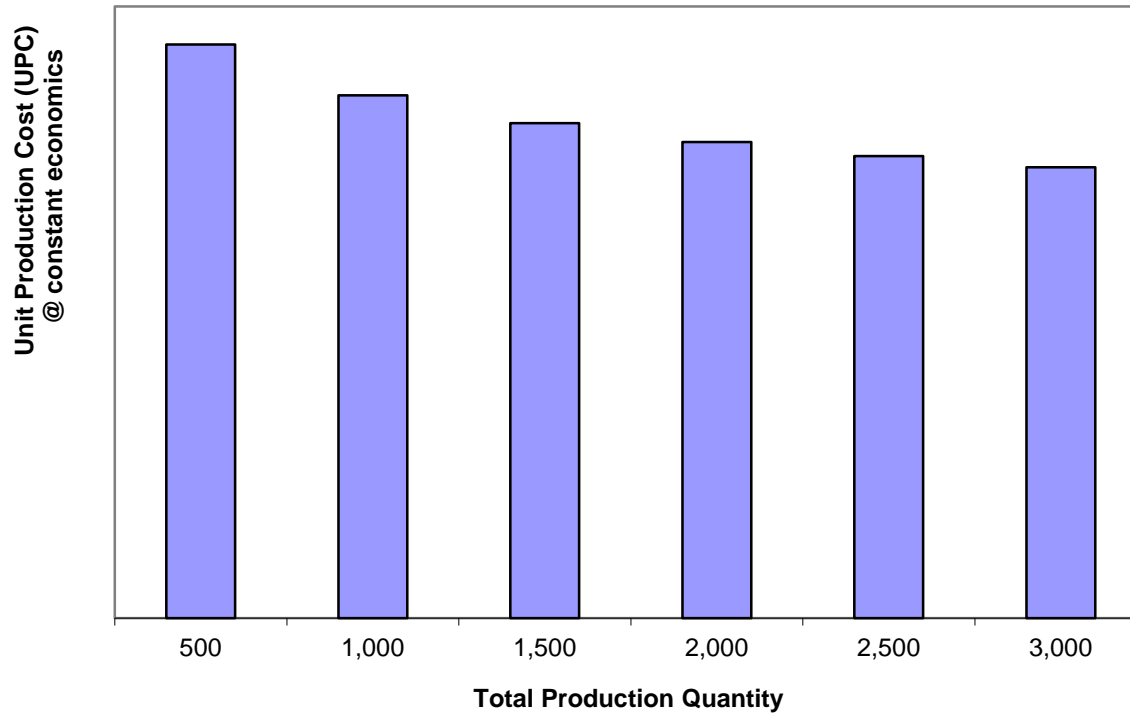


# True FACET



The influence of acquiring a batch of systems from progressively larger production runs.

500 missiles from a larger production batch



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# True FACET



- The model calculates the Maintenance cost ( $M_n$ ) for the system ( $n$ ) as follows:
- $M_n = \int (DE_n, PE_n, T_n, Act )$
- Where
  - $DE_n$  = the Design parameters (2 maximum)
  - $PE_n$  = the Performance parameters (2 maximum)
  - $T_n$  = the Technology Year
  - Act = the activity or operating tempo of the system
- Combined in a mathematical form with a number of constants and coefficient parameters which are derived from statistical analyses of past projects.

# True FACET



The operating tempo of the system has an influence over the maintenance burden. If the system is not used, it doesn't fail.



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# True FACET

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# True FACET: Catalogues and Cost Objects



PRICE TruePlanning 16.0 - [Untitled]

File Edit View Project Reports Tools Window Help

Cost Objects

Cost Objects Input Sheet Attributes Results Chart Metrics Schedule Uncertainty Analysis

**FACET Air**

- Advanced Trainer...
- AEW Aircraft
- Aircraft - Military...
- ASW Helicopter
- Attack Helicopter
- Bomber Attack Aircraft (exi...
- Bomber Attack Aircraft (ne...
- Fighter Strike Aircraft (e...
- Fighter Strike Aircraft (n...
- Primary Train...
- Strategic UAV
- Tactical UAV
- Transport Helicopter

**FACET Land**

- AFV - Air Defence
- AFV - Anti Tank GWS
- AFV - Battle Tank (auto...
- AFV - Battle Tank (manual)
- AFV - Direct Fire
- AFV - Engineer and Logistics
- AFV - IFV APC
- AFV - Mortar Carrying
- AFV - Reconnaiss...
- AFV - SP Gun (autoloading)
- AFV - SP Gun (manual)
- AFV - UAV Carrying
- Lorries
- Towed Artillery
- Utility Vehicles

**FACET Sea**

- AD Surface Warship
- Aircraft Carrier
- Amphibious Warfare...
- ASW and GP Frigate
- Landing Craft
- Logistic Support Ship
- MCMV
- Minor Warships
- Ro-Ro Ferry
- SSK
- Submarine (SSBN)
- Submarine (SSN)
- Support Vessels

**FACET Space and Training**

- Comms. Network
- Communica... Satellite
- Reconnaiss... Satellite
- Satellite Grou...
- Simulator (limited FOV)
- Simulator (wide FOV)
- Task Trainer

**FACET Weapons and Equipment**

- Air to Air Missile
- Anti Tank GW
- Area Denial Device
- Artillery Fuze
- Cruise Missile
- Free Fall HE Bomb
- Solid Rocket Boost Motor
- Solid Rocket Sustain Motor
- Stand-Off Missile
- Torpedoes
- Vertical Laun...

**Framework**



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# FACET WLC Models : Basis of Estimate in the metrics sheet



PRICE TruePlanning 16.0 - [Land Vehicles.tpprj\*]

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Product Breakdown Structure

Simple Detailed

- 1 Land Vehicles
  - 2 AFV - Battle Tank (autoloading)
  - 3 AFV - Reconnaissance
  - 4 Utility Vehicles

Metrics

Cost Objects Input Sheet Attributes Results Chart Metrics Schedule Uncertainty Analysis

AFV - Battle Tank (autoloading)

Cost: £844,533,730 33.75% Labor Requirement: 0.00 hours  
 Project Cost: £2,502,025,337 Project Labor Requirement: 0.00 hours

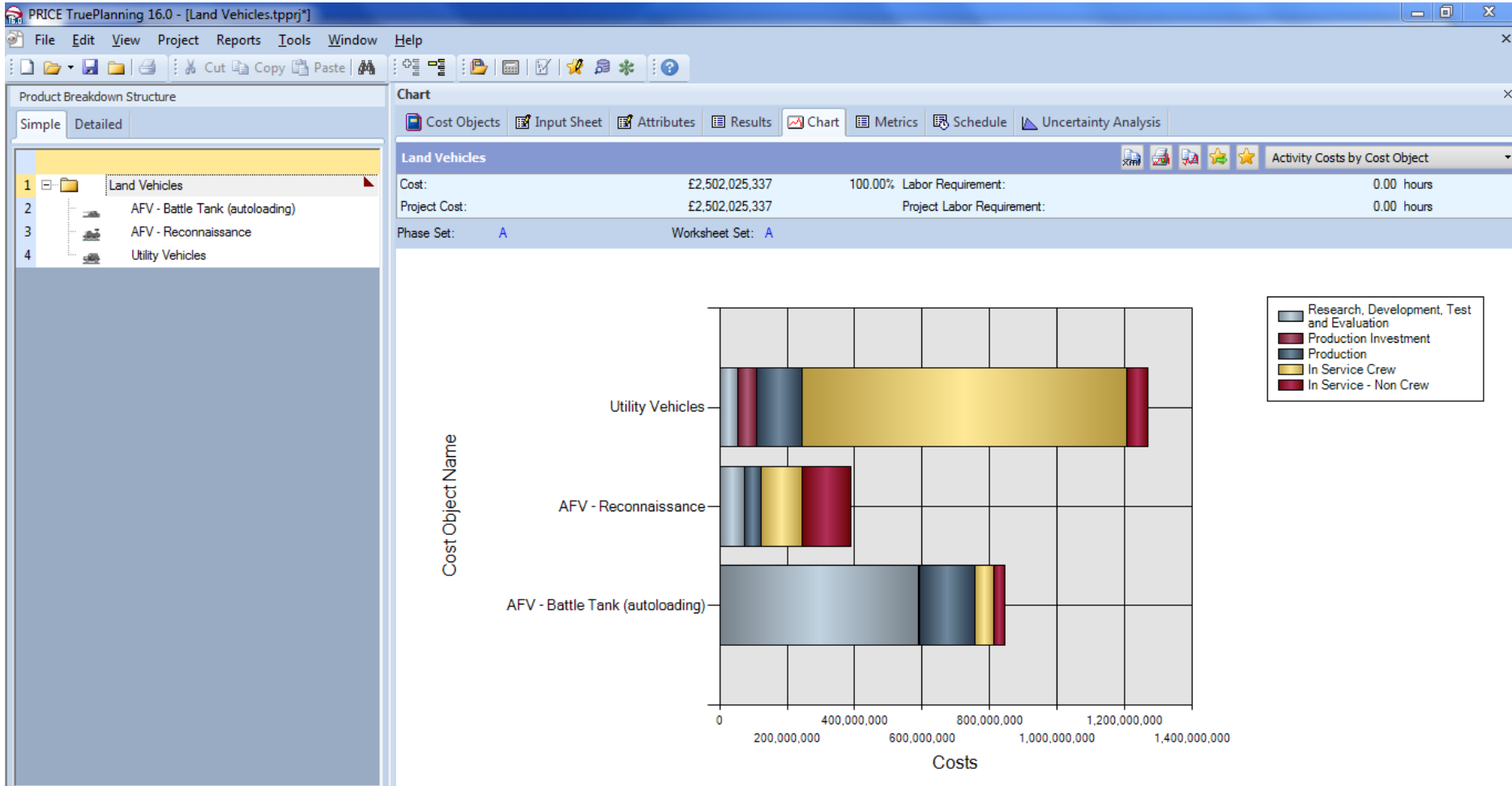
Phase Set: A <Inherited> Worksheet Set: A <Inherited>

	Value	Units	Notes
Metrics : AFV - Battle Tank (autoloading) - [AFV - Battle Tank (autoloading)] Currency in GBP (£) (in January 2010)			
1 Total Cost	844,533,730	£	
2 Total Cost Standard Error	202,078,664	£	
3 Equipment Details			
4 Equipment Name	AFV - Battle Ta...		
5 Equipment Definition	Main battle tan...		
6 Basis Of Estimate			
7 Combat Mass Mean	22,333.33	kg	
8 Calibre of Main Gun Mean	0.00	km	
9 Engine Power Mean	646.69	SHP	
10 Combat Mass Standard Error	1,027.40	kg	
11 Calibre of Main Gun Standard Er...	0.00	km	
12 Engine Power Standard Error	20.08	SHP	
13 Engine Power Warning			
14 Development Summary			
15 Development Cost	593,523,384	£	
16 Development Cost Standard Error	199,332,165	£	
17 Development Duration	8.62	years	
18 Production Summary			
19 Production Cost	163,187,088	£	



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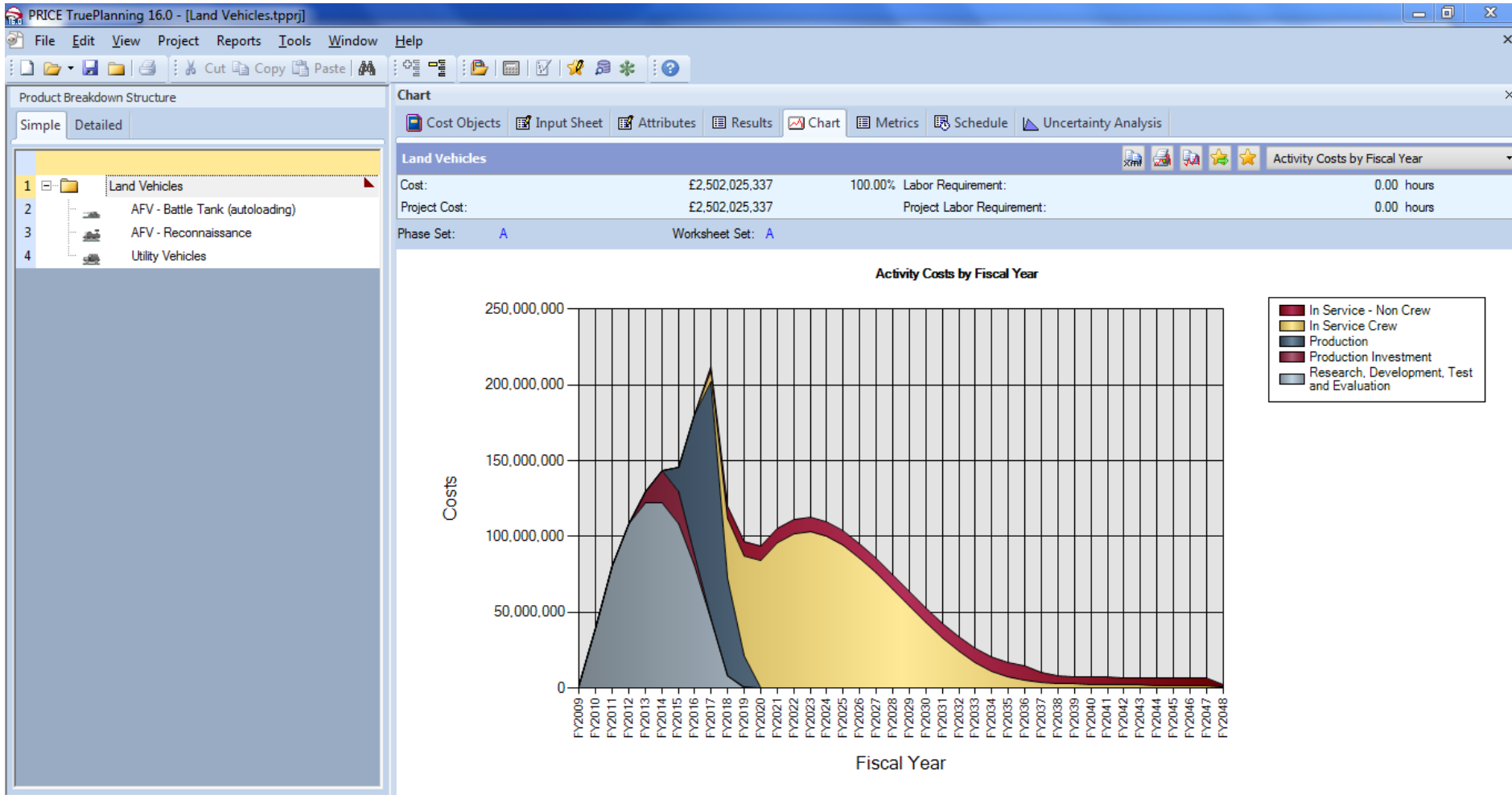
# True FACET graphical output



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# True FACET graphical output



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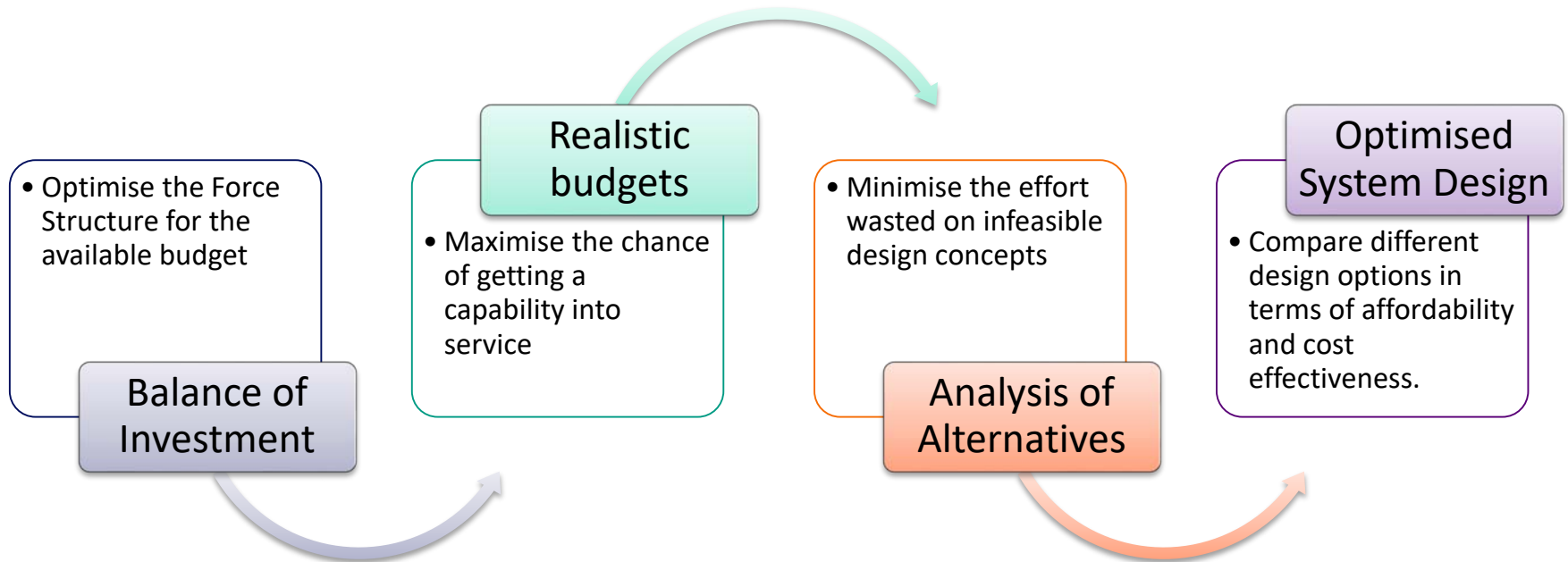
# Applications of True FACET

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# Applications: True FACET



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# Applications: Balance of Investment (BOI)



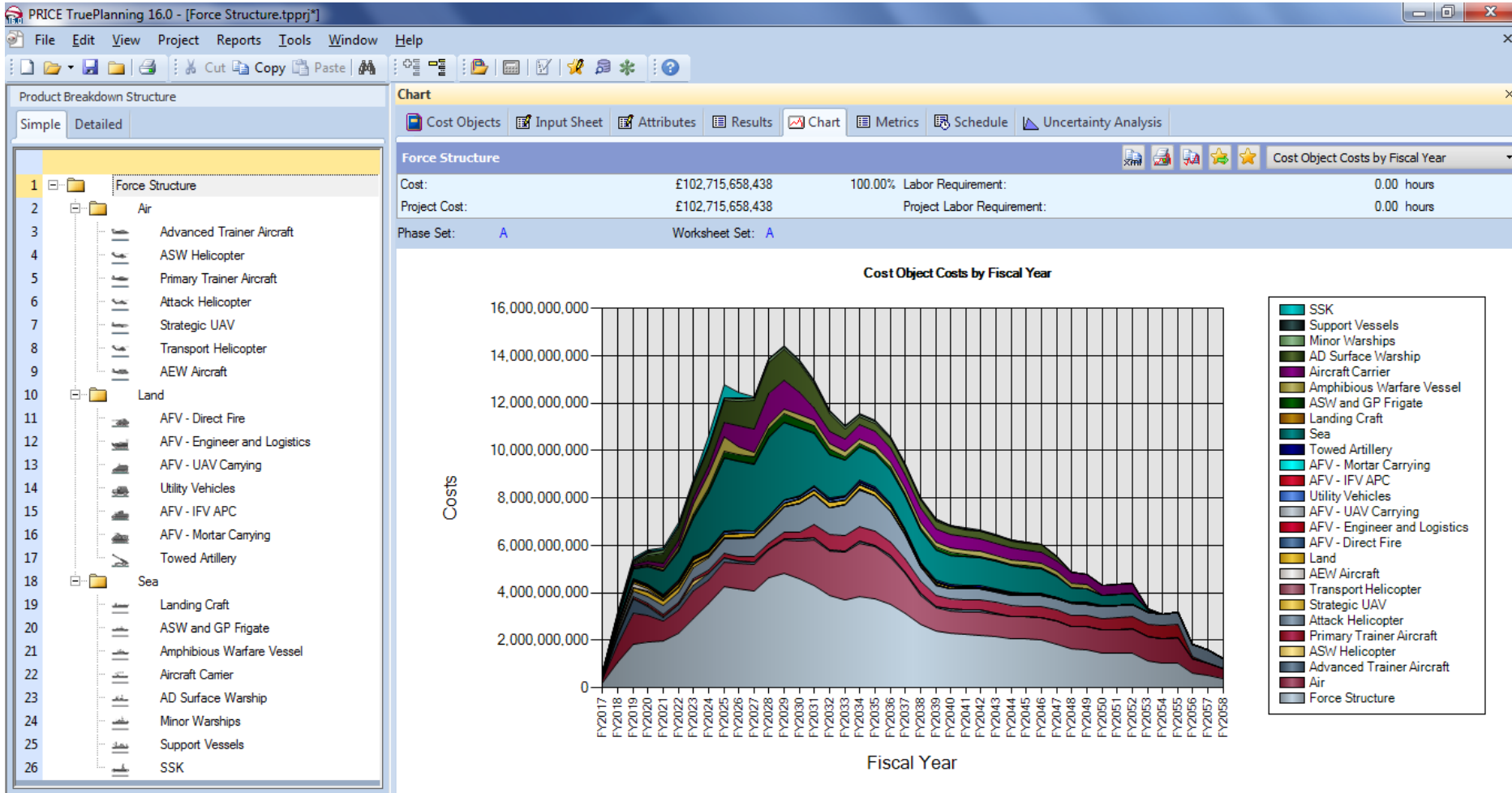
- Consider high level policy and strategic questions to influence the shape and size of the current and future armed forces
- The ability to ask ‘big picture’ questions
  - *“Is the army too big?”*
  - *“What is the spend profile if we delay the introduction of a new capability?”*
- Consideration of strategic policy changes
  - *“Are there cost saving from merging elements of the services?”*
  - *“What would the services cost if all the rotary fleet were in a separate service?”*
- Changes of acquisition strategy or political policy:
  - *“How is the budget influenced by a pure sovereign manufacturing policy?”*
  - *“What is the impact of an Anglo-American procurement?”*



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# Applications: Balance of Investment (BOI)

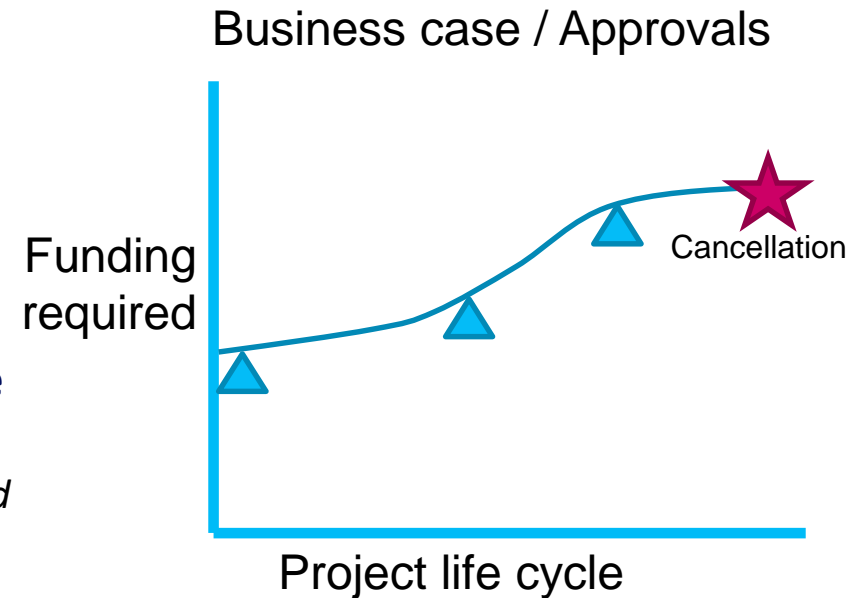


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# Applications: Early realistic budget setting

- Set sufficient budget for the acquisition and support of a capability ensuring a legacy, exemplar project that avoids cancellation
- Avoid setting unrealistic budgets early at the genesis stage of a project
  - *“I’m sure I read an article that these things cost X million”*
- Which threaten the project at a later stage due to lack of realistic funding
  - *“We need to discuss a fleet that is 70% of our need due to funding constraints or cancel the project”*
- Based on limited information True FACET is able to provide realistic life cycle cost estimates early in the project life cycle to avoid unrealistic funding constraints and budget squeezes in later life.



# Applications: Early realistic budget setting



PRICE TruePlanning 16.0 - [Force Structure.tpprj\*]

File Edit View Project Reports Tools Window Help

Product Breakdown Structure

Simple Detailed

- 1 Force Structure
  - 2 Air
    - 3 Advanced Trainer Aircraft
    - 4 **ASW Helicopter**
    - 5 Primary Trainer Aircraft
    - 6 Attack Helicopter
    - 7 Strategic UAV
    - 8 Transport Helicopter
    - 9 AEW Aircraft
  - 10 Land
    - 11 AFV - Direct Fire
    - 12 AFV - Engineer and Logistics
    - 13 AFV - UAV Carrying
    - 14 Utility Vehicles
    - 15 AFV - IFV APC
    - 16 AFV - Mortar Carrying
    - 17 Towed Artillery
  - 18 Sea
    - 19 Landing Craft
    - 20 ASW and GP Frigate
    - 21 Amphibious Warfare Vessel
    - 22 Aircraft Carrier
    - 23 AD Surface Warship
    - 24 Minor Warships
    - 25 Support Vessels
    - 26 SSK

**Uncertainty Analysis**

Cost Objects Input Sheet Attributes Results Chart Metrics Schedule Uncertainty Analysis

ASW Helicopter

Cost: £433,287,736 0.42% Labor Requirement: 0.00 hours  
 Project Cost: £102,715,658,438 Project Labor Requirement: 0.00 hours

Phase Set: A <Inherited> Worksheet Set: A <Inherited>

5% Uncertainty Report : ASW Helicopter - [ASW Helicopter] Currency in GBP (£) (as spent)

	Confidence	Production
1	5%	54,427,785
2	10%	59,559,289
3	15%	63,282,878
4	20%	66,428,676
5	25%	69,232,110
6	30%	71,850,880
7	35%	74,384,362
8	40%	76,854,840
9	45%	79,328,787
10	50%	81,841,846
11	55%	84,434,515
12	60%	87,152,451
13	65%	90,046,987
14	70%	93,222,069
15	75%	96,748,282
16	80%	100,831,268
17	85%	105,843,601
18	90%	112,460,841

**Production Uncertainty Analysis**

Confidence

Production



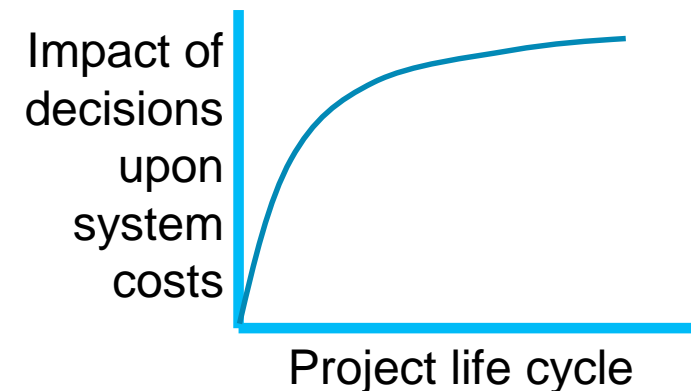
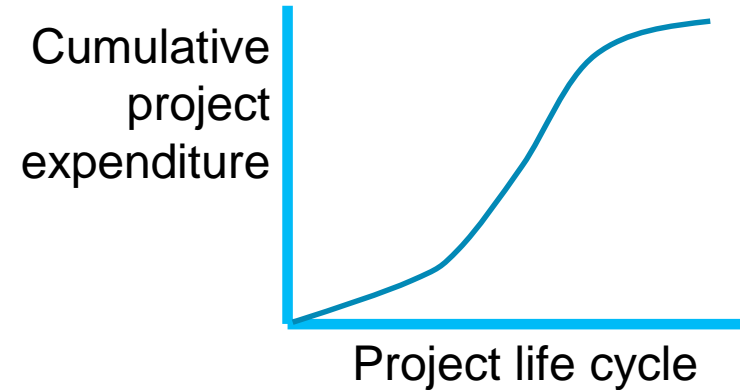
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# Applications: Analysis of Alternatives



- Quickly explore the costs associated with viable systems that can satisfy the capability statement performance need with realistic designs
- During the initial period of the project life cycle there are the opportunities for project decisions to influence the Whole Life Cost at minimum expense to the overall project
  - *“let’s make it a wheeled vehicle”*
- Once the project is approved and started any changes to the systems requirements or the systems design are huge
  - *“it should have had tracks, can we discuss the options?”*
- Based on limited information True FACET is able to provide realistic cost estimates early in the project life cycle to avoid unrealistic funding constraints in later life.

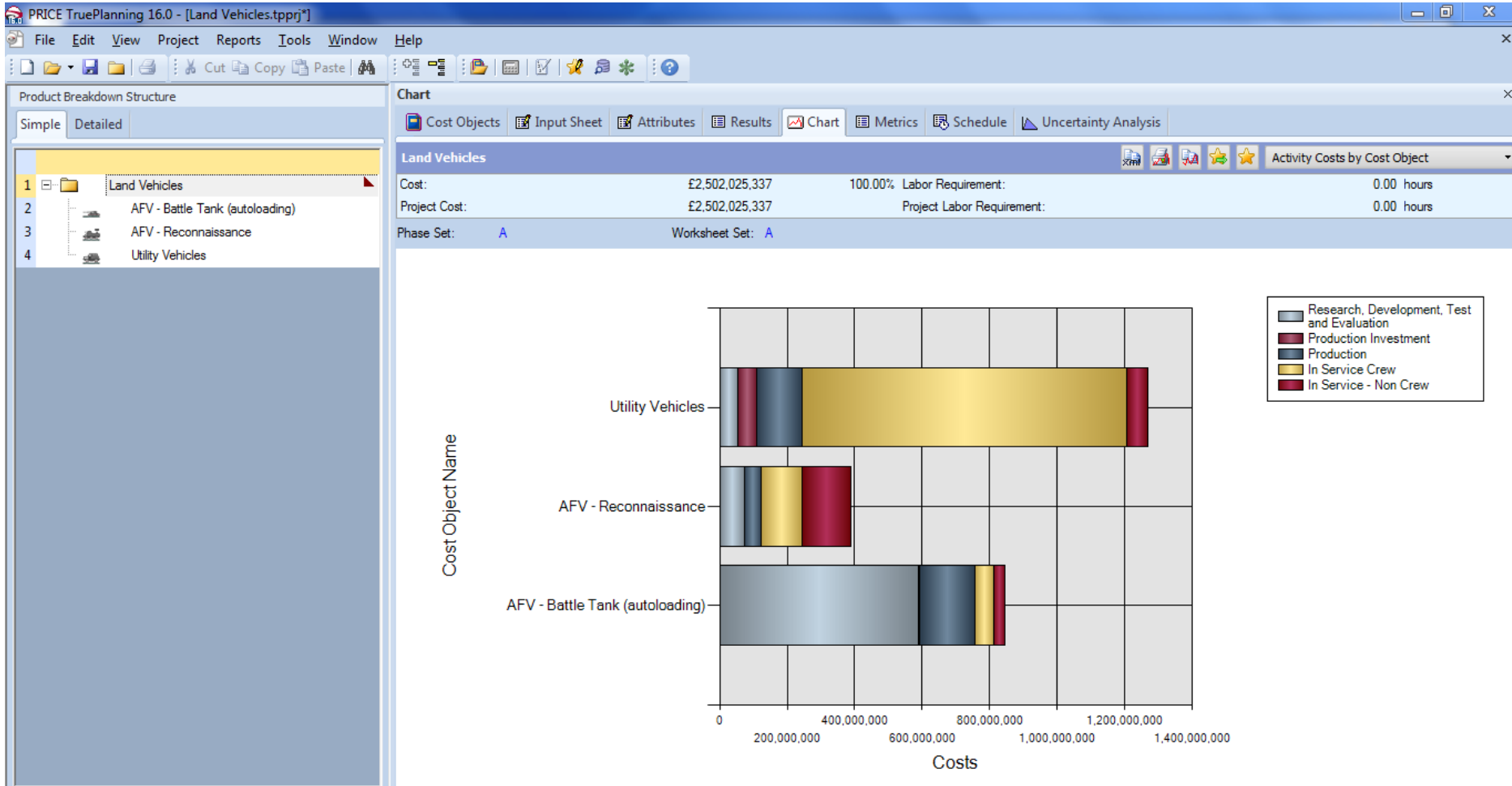


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# Applications: Analysis of Alternatives



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# Application: Optimised system design



- Compare different designs options in terms of affordability and cost effectiveness.
- True FACET has the ability to rapidly generate the whole life cost for multiple platform options including:
  - Research, Develop Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)
  - Production Investment (PI)
  - Total Manufacture
  - Unit production cost (UPC)
  - Crew
  - Non-crew or maintenance

## Option A



1 x Amphibious vessel



4 x Landing craft



2 x Helicopter

## Option B



2 x Amphibious vessel



2 x Landing craft



1 x Helicopter



# Application: Optimised system design



PRICE TruePlanning 16.0 - [Future Force.tpprj]

File Edit View Project Reports Tools Window Help

Product Breakdown Structure

Simple Detailed

- 1 Future Force
- 2 F-22 Update
- 3 F-35A
- 4 F-35B
- 5 F-35C
- 6 Options
  - 7 F-45 Large
  - 8 F-45 New Engine
  - 9 F-40 Existing Engine
  - 10 F-56 New Engine
  - 11 F-60 New Engine
  - 12 F-60 Existing Engine

**Input Sheet**

Cost Objects Input Sheet Attributes Results Chart Metrics Schedule Uncertainty Analysis

F-22 Update Detailed Estimate Plus

Cost: £112,140,068,304 52.05% Labor Requirement: 0.00 hours  
 Project Cost: £215,439,412,203 Project Labor Requirement: 0.00 hours

Phase Set: A <Inherited> Worksheet Set: A <Inherited>

	Value	Pessimistic	Optimistic	Units	Spread	Notes	Analyzer
1 Start Date	19/06/2019						
<b>2 Performance Data</b>							
3 Payload	12,000.00	14,000.00	10,000.00	lbs			
<b>4 Design Data</b>							
5 Basic Mass Empty	20,000.00	25,000.00	18,000.00	lbs			
<b>6 Technology Standard</b>							
7 Year	2015	2015	2015				
<b>8 Programme Data</b>							
9 Number of Participating Nations	2.00						
10 Percentage to be included in the estimate of Development	50.00%			%			
11 Percentage to be included in estimate of Production Investm...	50.00%			%			
12 Number of additional variants to be developed	2						
13 Development Status	New Design						
14 Production Quantity (including all variants)	50						
15 Production Rate	10.00			Units Per Year			
<b>16 Crew Data</b>							
17 Number of Pilots	1	1	1				
18 Pilot Pay	40,000.00	45,000.00	38,000.00	£			
19 Number of Other Crew	1	1	0				
20 Other Crew Pay	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	£			



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# Summary

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# Conclusion



- **The combination of the FACET algorithms and the TruePlanning cost framework provides an excellent through life estimating capability**
- **Marco-parametric estimating is useful early in a project and has a number of applications, including, but not limited to:**
  - Balance of Investments
  - Realistic budget setting
  - Analysis of alternatives
  - Optimising the Systems design
- **With TruePlanning it is now possible to utilise FACET macro-parametric cost model and hardware, software and IT micro-parametric cost models seamlessly within a single framework saving time on training.**



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# Any Questions?



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QinetiQ Fellow / Head of  
Profession Cost Engineering

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